LOCAL OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
307 E. Park
Anaconda, MT 59711
(563-3444)
(563-3445)

BILLINGS EAST
624 N. 24th St.
Billings, MT 59101
(248-7371)

BILLINGS PROGRAM OFFICE
1425 Broadwater Ave.
Suite E
Billings, MT 59102
(259-5529)

BILLINGS WEST
445 S. 24th St. W.
Billings, MT 59102
(652-2920)

BOZEMAN
220 W. Lamme
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
Butte, MT 59701
(792-0417)

BUTTE PROGRAM OFFICE
Idaho & Mercury Sts.
Butte, MT 59701
(792-9115)

CUT BANK
513 E. Main
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

WIN CENTER
P.O. Box 837
Browning, MT 59417
(338-7551)

DILLON
126 S. Montana St.
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

WIN CENTER
Glasgow AFB
Box 4696
Glasgow, MT 59231
(524-7371)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

GREAT FALLS PROGRAM OFFICE
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

HAMILTON
333 Main Street
P.O. Box 73
Hamilton, MT 59840
(363-1822)
(363-1824)

HAVRE
416 1st St.
Havre, MT 59501
(265-4366)

HELENA
715 Front Street
Helena, MT 59601
(449-3044)

HELENA PROGRAM OFFICE
529 N. Warren
Helena, MT 59601
(442-2531)

KALISPELL
427 1st Ave. E.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(755-5071)

KALISPELL PROGRAM OFFICE
37 1st Street W.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(755-5020)

LEWISTOWN
324 W. Broadway
Lewistown, MT 59457
(538-8701)

LIBBY
314 S. Calfiornia
Libby, MT 59923
(293-6282)

LIVINGSTON
228 S. Main
P.O. Box 1199
Livingston, MT 59047
(222-0520)

MILES CITY
12 N. 10th
Miles City, MT 59301
(232-1316)

MISSOULA
539 S. 3rd St. W.
P.O. Box 5027
Missoula, MT 59806
(728-7060)

MISSOULA PROGRAM OFFICE
600 Kensington
P.O. Box 4986
Missoula, MT 59801
(721-5680)

POLSON
417 Main Street
P.O. Box 970
Polson, MT 59860
(883-5261)
(883-5262)

SHELBY
402 1st Street S.
Shelby, MT 59474
(434-5161)

SIDNEY
120 S. Central
Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
122 Second Ave. S.
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

October, 1980

STATE OF MONTANA

THOMAS L. JUDGE, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID E. FULLER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 10 - Number 10

Produced by:
Research & Analysis
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment & Training Administration

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Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601
Phone: (406) 449-2430

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

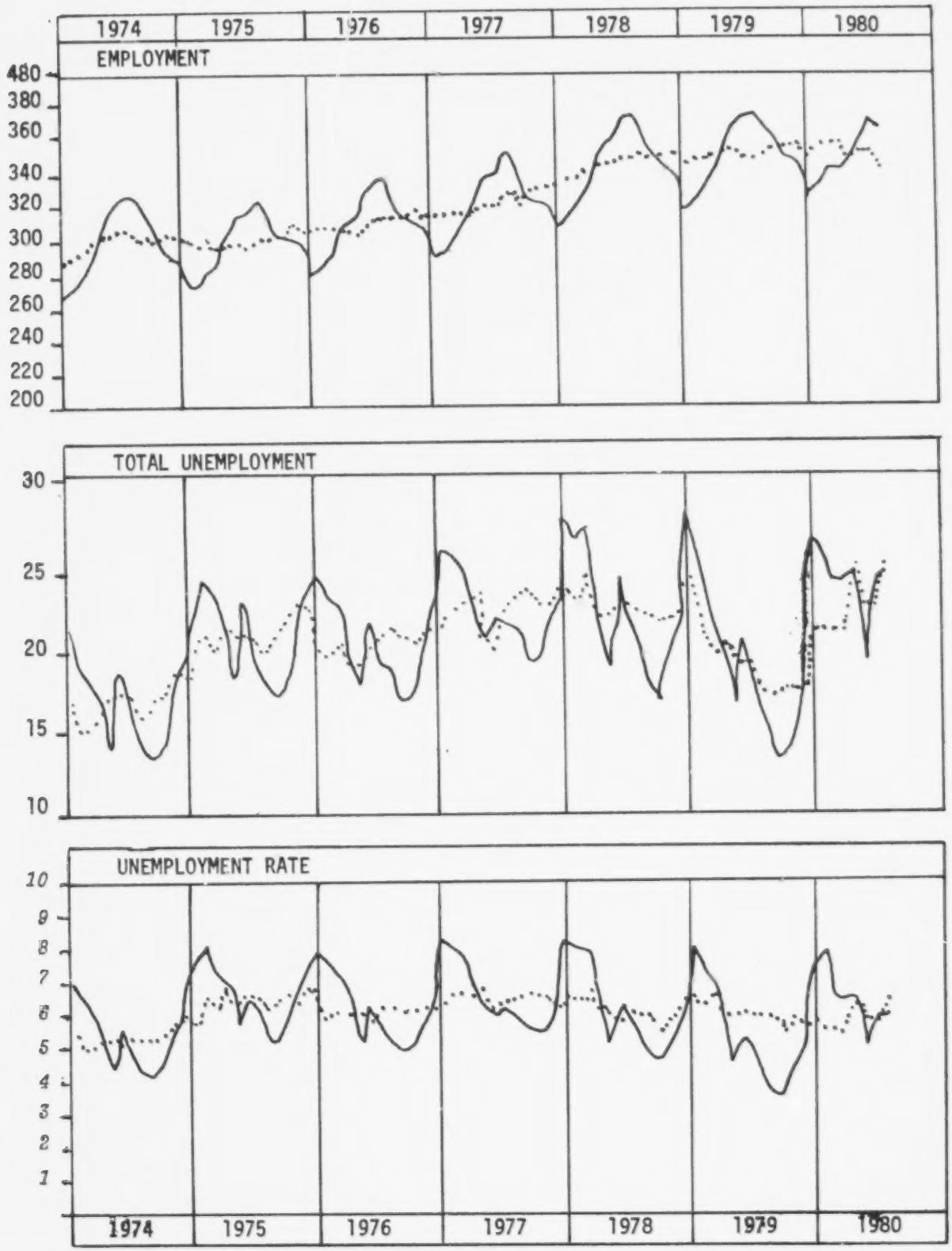
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: _____)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research & Analysis
Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	378.5	392.8	380.8	-14.3	-2.3
Employment	359.2	372.1	367.5	-12.9	-8.3
Unemployment	19.3	20.7	13.3	-1.4	6.0
Unemployment Rate	*5.1*	*5.3*	*3.5*	*-.2*	*1.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The sugarbeet and potato harvest was delayed by the warm weather early in the month. As of October 19th only 65% of the beets and potatoes had been harvested. This compares with 90% and 85% normally. The winter storms that covered most of the state the last two weeks of the month helped topsoil moisture considerably and it appears the winter wheat will get a good start. The subsoil moisture is still short in the eastern part of the state, while the rest of the state has mostly adequate supplies. Farmers and ranchers in the eastern counties, where the summer's drought was severe, are beginning to get some relief--not only from the weather, but also monetary. Officials estimate that the farmers' losses are nearly $200 million. Disaster aid from the federal government is expected to reach $50 million. The Federal Crop Insurance program will distribute another $14.5 million to those grain farmers who bought the insurance.

There was more than twice as many mining companies started in the state in September 1980 as there was in September 1979. Most of these are exploring for oil and gas. Wilderness studies in the Overthrust Belt seem to be delaying mineral exploration. Recent court action will require the Interior Secretary to report to Congress on why he has withdrawn this land from oil and gas leasing, or to cease withholding non--wilderness land from exploration. Coal companies and utilities have filed a formal notice of appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court asking for a review on Montana's coal severance tax. A decreasing demand for western coal has caused some miners to be laid off. A labor dispute still is stopping activity at the state's major copper mine.

Highway construction in the state will have $80 million available this fiscal year. Montana's Department of Highways has received authority to spend about $64 million in F.H.A. funds. State money will make up the difference.

Several avenues of assistance are being investigated by state task forces to provide relief to workers who were laid off, due to the closure of the Anaconda smelter and Great Falls refinery. The shutdown of the two large operations will mean the loss of about $40 million annually in wages and fringe benefits. Montana's water laws are being challenged in federal courts by a major energy company that wants to

build a large coal gasification plant in one of the eastern counties.

A major power company has gone ahead with its request for a $5.7 million grant to design a hybrid MHD power plant. A communication company has submitted a five-year plan to the Public Service Commission for a $65 million program to improve rural telephone service.

The numbers in the table of employment and unemployment do not reflect the layoffs at the Anaconda smelter and Great Falls refinery, since those people were not unemployed until after the survey week. The large drop in employment shows the normal seasonal trend for agriculture workers. These workers don't normally qualify for unemployment insurance. Thus the drop in civilian labor force is also a seasonal decline.

BILLINGS SMSA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	56.8	57.3	57.1	- 0.5	-0.3
Employment	54.4	54.8	55.6	-0.4	-1.2
Unemployment	'2.4	2.5	1.5	- 0.1	-0.9
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.5	2.5	-0.2	-1.8

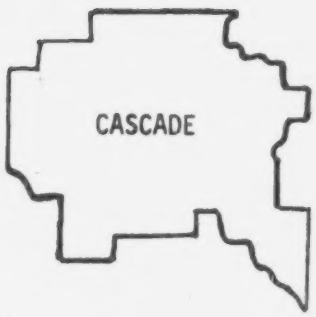
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Billings SMSA remained fairly stable during this reporting period. Most of the reported activity was in the construction industry. Possibly, there will be a $1.2 million grant to build a multi-purpose facility at the fairgrounds. The completion date would be June, 1982. There are plans for a shopping center expansion which would cost $2.25 million. City Council recently approved a $1.2 million industrial revenue bond to finance a retail center project.

Building permits issued in August increased $1,448,416 over August of 1979. This was due in part to the 112 unit multi-family apartment house in west Billings for $2,474,639. January through August, building permits dropped by 36% compared to the same period of 1979. Under construction at this time is a large chain food store on the west side of Billings.

Some businesses reported as closing include a womens clothing store and a shoe service. Some new businesses include a paint and wall paper store and a fast food restaurant.

GREAT FALLS SMSA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	33.9	34.4	34.4	-.5	-.5
Employment	31.8	32.1	32.8	-.3	-1.0
Unemployment	2.1	2.3	1.6	-.2	.5
Unemployment Rate	*6.2*	*6.6*	*4.6*	*-.4*	*1.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

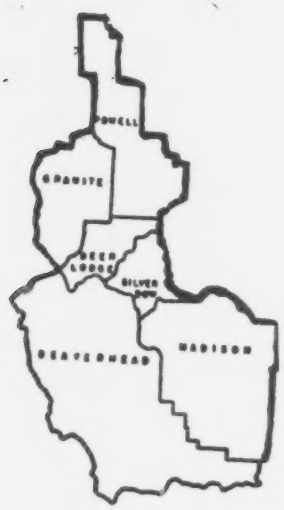
Winter wheat seeding is complete and germination has begun. The recent moisture was a relief to farmers since it has provided sufficient topsoil moisture to the wheat crop. The Great Falls Employment Service office reports that the demand for agriculture workers in the area has been steady throughout the month.

Construction is nearing completion on the expansion of the store at Malmstrom Air Force Base. The $2 million project was funded with national exchange money. Development activities that are underway at a shopping center include several new shops moving in, remodeling and relocating of many of the older shops.

The major economic news in this area is in the manufacturing industry. Impact caused by the closure of the refinery is still being measured. The immediate loss of 400 jobs is the major problem and solutions are being investigated by the Great Falls Economic Growth Council. The council feels that, with federal aid, six local industries could gear up rapidly to provide about 400 new jobs. The area is being considered as a possible site for an MHD facility. Two large electronic firms, one from California and another from Washington have been looking at Great Falls as a possible site to relocate their factories. If these two plants come to town they would create 800 to 1000 new jobs -- more than offsetting the loss of the refinery.

The Job Service office in the city reports that the demand for workers in the retail trade and service industries has been steady to slow during the previous month. The unemployment claim load picked up sharply the first week in October. This was due mainly to the closure of the refinery on September 29th.

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	33.5	36.1	34.2	-2.6	-.7
Employment	31.7	33.9	32.7	-2.2	-1.0
Unemployment	1.8	2.2	1.5	-.4	.3
Unemployment Rate	*5.4*	*6.0*	*4.3*	*-.6*	*1.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

On the 100th anniversary of the Anaconda Copper Company's existence in Montana, the company announced the closure of the smelter in Anaconda and the refinery in Great Falls. This permanent layoff of 1500 workers is not as large as the 2,500 workers that were laid off during the mid-1970's in the Butte-Anaconda area. However, the latest closure will have a greater impact on the city of Anaconda. Seventy-eight percent of the workforce is directly or indirectly related to Anaconda's smelter and the sudden closure follows a four-month labor dispute.

The Anaconda Company has stated part of their release compensation plan. A $5 million "community adjustment" fund will be established, salaried employees will be given at least six month's severance pay, and union personnel have been offered $3,500 plus $100 a week for 26 weeks and $140 for the next 26 weeks.

State officials have met with the Anaconda Company's decision-makers to encourage reopening the plants. Anaconda Company maintained their position of the closure, but promised to give a "list of conditions" under which the Anaconda Copper Co. plants would stay open.

A task force has been established to deal with continuing economic development of the area. Some of the priorities include (working toward) reopening the smelter, attracting other industries, seeking economical aid from state and federal agencies, and developing long-range goals for the area.

The foundry and arbiter facilities in Anaconda are potential interests for utilization by other firms. A multi-million dollar project labeled magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) Engineering Test Facility (ETF) now has an improved chance of being located in the Butte area. It has been feared the building of another major plant in the Butte area might lead to unacceptably high levels of air pollution and the smelter will no longer be producing emissions.

ANACONDA-BUTTE (Cont.)

On the other hand, the Anaconda Co. has made plans to increase mining development. Six-to-eight million dollars will be spent to expand the concentrator to process molybdenum, a material used in hardening steel. Although the recovery facility wouldn't have a significant impact on employment, mining operations expansion is encouraging news. Also, the Anaconda Copper Company is recruiting workers from the smelter for a molybdenum mining operation near Tonapah, Nevada.

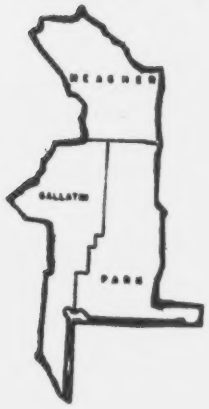
The copper industry labor dispute that started in July continues at the Butte mine. One of the main issues at the local level is productivity and the "big board" discussion is centered on wages. Sixty percent of the original 40,000 nationwide copper industry workers have ratified a three year contract.

College enrollment has increased by 24 percent to 1729 students at Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology and by 14 percent to 940 at Western Montana College in Dillon. The strong demand in the technical fields is causing the increase at Tech. Western Montana College attributes increased enrollment to their added curriculum in Natural Heritage and Management and future teacher demand.

Unstable conditions continue in the lumber industry's work force. One mill has started to alternate work weeks between the night and day shift workers. The mill manager blamed curtailments on increasing interest rates.

A Helena construction firm was awarded the contract to construct a 42-unit apartment complex in Dillon, In Butte, new home permits totaled 43 for the Jan.-Sep. period which compares to 47 for the first nine months of 1979. September's building permits were mostly remodeling requests. The largest request was for $104,000 to alter a Montana Tech. facility.

BOZEMAN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	26.7	27.3	27.0	-.6	-.3
Employment	25.5	26.1	26.3	-.6	-.8
Unemployment	1.2	1.2	.7	0	.5
Unemployment Rate	*4.3*	*4.5*	*2.5*	*-.2*	*1.8*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The harvest of grain and hay progressed well during the first two weeks of October and is now completed. Farmers in Gallatin County have obtained federal price support loans totaling $116,506 on 39,360 bushels of their 1980 wheat crop. Cattle and sheep were moved from their summer ranges a little slower than normal due to the warm dry weather that lasted until mid-October. A heavy snow, that covered the southern half of the state the third week of October, caused ranchers to bring their livestock down to winter pastures at an accelerated pace later in the month.

An open pit gold mine and accompanying mills may be established near Cooke City. Feasibility studies should be completed by spring of 1981 and production could begin in 1982. Environmental analysis for proposed seismic exploration of oil and gas in the North Crazy Mountains are being prepared.

Construction on a new 1575 square foot office building was begun in White Sulphur Springs. The City of Bozeman issued 35 building permits in September 1980 compared with 30 permits last year. The value of the 1980 permits was $3,256,990 compared with $654,950 in 1979. Part of the increased value was due to two projects, the enlargement of the athletic facility at the Health and P.E. Complex and a new 50 unit apartment complex, each valued at over $1 million.

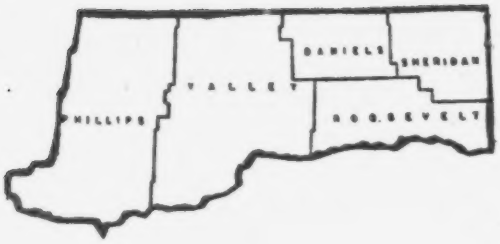
Sixteen employees are out of work due to a labor dispute at a sawmill near Bozeman. Livingston's new sewage treatment plant may be powered by the first operational wind farm. The proposal, awaiting only final approval, calls for the construction of up to eight, 25 kilowatt, wind turbines at the foot of Mount Baldy. A coal and garbage burning co-generation system is being considered by MSU. This system could provide heat and electricity for the University.

Most retail outlets are reporting a slight decrease in business in Bozeman. The local job service reports that their job orders reflect normal turnover except that the recently ppened shopping center is continuing to hire new personnel.

The service industry experienced a turnover during the previous month. With the start of college near the end of September, M.S.U. called back their service personnel and needed some additional people to fill jobs due to expansion. Near mid-October the seasonal layoff at resort areas caused an increase in claims at the Job Service offices.

The number of visitors to Yellowstone Park as of the end of September was 5% greater than 1979. The 1.8 million visitors this year was still below the 2.5 million in 1978. The rise in tourism was experienced at the three entrances in this Labor Market Area. The largest increase was the North entrance at Gardiner which was up more than 18% over last year.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	18.3	19.7	18.1	-1.4	.2
Employment	17.6	19.0	17.6	-1.4	---
Unemployment	.7	.7	.5	---	.2
Unemployment Rate	*3.6*	*3.3*	*2.9*	*.3*	*.7*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

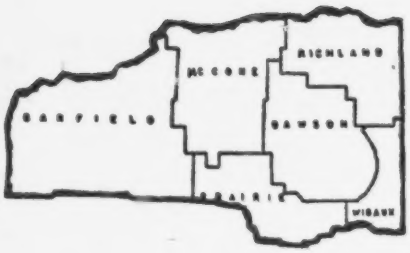
Housing construction and oilfield exploration highlight the area economy this period. Several building permits have been issued in Glasgow recently and this is the first activity in home construction all year. Work continued on highway projects in and around Glasgow, also. Oil drilling and exploration activity has been increasing and several seismograph crews moved into the area. However, there were few vacancies reported since most workers transferred with the crews. Layoffs were reported at a tribal housing project, but other construction workers will be needed for a temporary project at the Fort Peck Dam.

Retail and service activity has been mixed lately. Firms that depend on energy development have been having a good year, while those firms more dependent on the agriculture industry are not having a banner year. Activity at an area industrial park has been picking up--an airline manufacturer returned for three weeks with over 200 employees. Several firms are considering the park as a permanent site, but nothing is certain yet.

GLENDIVE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	15.0	16.4	15.5	-1.4	-.5
Employment	14.7	16.0	15.2	-1.3	-.5
Unemployment	.3	.4	.3	-.1	---
Unemployment Rate	*2.1*	*2.1*	*1.9*	---	*.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The site for a proposed coal gasification plant in Wibaux County still remains uncertain. Developers of the plant, which will produce 250 million cubic feet of gas per day and use 12-13 million tons of coal per year, must resolve some problems with water usage and financing before construction begins.

Seeding of winter wheat and sugar beet harvesting were the main activities in agriculture. The beet harvest, expected to be around 500,000 tons, began September 25. Preliminary analysis shows the quality of the beets could break a record. The weather has been a problem, though, and some fields are too wet to work. Area farmers seem to have enough workers at this time.

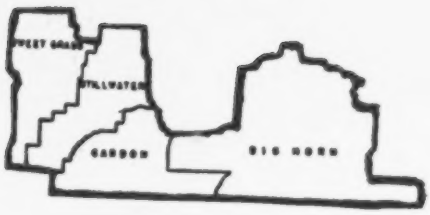
Oilfield activity has been increasing lately and there has been some demand for equipment operators, laborers, and mechanics. However, employers are requiring at least one year of experience. Experienced carpenters and laborers were sought by home contractors this period as construction activity increased. Projects include a school expansion project and a sewer project in Sidney and some four-plexes in Glendive. Also, near Sidney, work continued on three gas pipelines going under the Yellowstone River. Construction of a shopping center in Glendive has been postponed until next year.

Retail trade activity was stable through the period and an increase in real estate activity was noticed. Shortages of skilled and unskilled medical personnel, restaurant and tavern help, and electricians were reported. The number of people seeking employment in eastern Montana has been increasing through the year and area officials expect even more people since copper workers in the western half of the state lost their jobs. Those with the best chance of landing jobs in oil fields will be those workers with experience in some phase of oil-related work, such as mechanics and welders.

HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	13.6	14.2	13.6	-.6	0
Employment	13.0	13.6	13.2	-.6	-.2
Unemployment	.6	.6	.4	0	.2
Unemployment Rate	*4.5*	*3.9*	*2.9*	*.6*	*1.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The harvest of sugar beets is nearing completion, somewhat behind normal due to the unseasonably warm weather in early October. Yield is about 20 tons to the acre and sugar content is 2% higher than average. Movement of cattle and sheep from the summer ranges to winter pastures proceeded a little slower than usual due to the nice weather until mid-October.

A major oil company suspended its application to develop a proposed 27 year mine that would have removed 46.5 million tons of coal from the Decker area of Big Horn County due to the present over-supply of western coal. A coal company is extending the closure of one of its mines because it is unable to find a buyer for the coal. This shutdown represents a lost payroll of around $500,000 in Carbon County. New depths for oil will be tested in the area as a wildcat rig begins drilling to 9,500 feet west of Red Lodge.

Nearly $2 million in loan money has been made available for rehabilitation work at Cooney Dam in Carbon County. The project includes construction of an emergency spillway, renewing the existing spillway, and increasing the height of the dam. The plan is scheduled for completion by 1982.

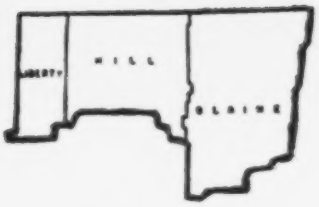
An ethanol plant is being proposed for Sweet Grass County. The enterprise is projected to produce 4 million gallons of ethanol per year using two million bushels of barley, and as a by-product, manufacture 20,000 to 30,000 tons of high protein feed stock. The raw material--barley and perhaps wheat, and the fuel--coal, is available within a 100 mile radius of the proposed plant. The factory would add about $900,000 in taxable valuation to the area.

A $10 million resort complex is being suggested for the Bridger area. Carbon County received $657,000 in Small Business Administration loans in the fiscal year ending September 30. Big Horn County will take in almost $25 thousand from the Bureau of Land Management as a payment in lieu of property taxes.

HAVRE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	13.8	14.3	13.4	-0.5	0.4
Employment	13.1	13.5	13.0	-0.4	0.1
Unemployment	0.7	0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.3
Unemployment Rate	*4.9*	*5.3*	*3.3*	*-0.4*	*1.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

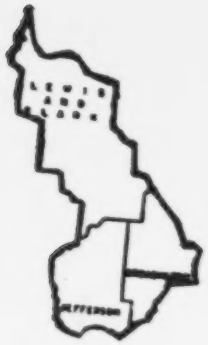
Overall, the area remained relatively stable in all basic industries except services and sales. Havre business and community leaders have decided to promote the area and its assets to surrounding communities in the state and nearby Canada. Construction projects continue on schedule. The weather is the major factor in agriculture.

Service industry claims have been heavy. The uncertainty of federal funds has resulted in many layoffs in service programs. Some of this may be alleviated as budgets are established in the various federal agencies. Northern Montana College has announced its highest enrollment since 1971. The college has four new degree programs to offer students. It is also one of the assets the Havre community intends to promote. A nursing home in Chester is in need of 10-11 nurses aides. The demand for nurses aides has been a continual problem for the community.

Most of the hiring in the area was in sales. The volume of sales for an agricultural equipment manufacturing company in Liberty County was up. The firm, however, felt some adverse effects on its sales due to the drought. Consequently, it has decided to expand sales into Texas, Colorado, and Washington. It has also decided to expand the line of items being produced.

Employment in agriculture has been steady. The harvest has been completed. Winter wheat seeding is slow due to a lack of moisture. About 65% of the winter wheat planted has emerged despite the lack of topsoil moisture. Most farmers are apprehensive about getting sufficient moisture for winter wheat. Cattle and sheep are being moved to winter pasture.

HELENA LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	28.4	28.9	28.5	-.5	-.1
Employment	27.0	27.5	27.5	-.5	-.5
Unemployment	1.4	1.4	1.0	0	.4
Unemployment Rate	*4.8*	*4.9*	*3.6*	*-.1*	*1.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The harvest of all crops in the area is nearing completion. The potato harvest was slowed by the warm weather until mid-October. It was about 65% completed compared with the average 85% at that time. The local Job Service reports that the demand for agriculture workers was very slow throughout the period.

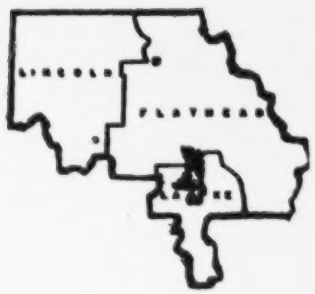
Some construction starts were noted early in the month. The winter weather, as well as rising interest rates, slowed the work early in the month. Construction was begun on a $1.3 million, 36 unit, addition to an apartment complex in Helena. A coalition of low-income and minority agencies are planning to apply for a federal grant of $860,000. The grant would be used to remodel and install solar heating to two older buildings downtown, and provide money for rehabilitation loans for multi-family dwellings in low income areas.

Manufacturing workers who were laid off in Anaconda and Great Falls have been looking for work in Helena, but the factories in this area have fairly stable labor forces and probably will not be able to hire many of them. A three day labor dispute at a local manufacturing firm caused the 290 employees involved to lose about $52,000 in wages and cost the company about $300,000. A local smelter was granted a one-year extension on air polution variances. A spokesman for the company expressed the hope that improvement to the smelter and a proposed revision in emmission ruled should mean that this will be the last variance required by the plant.

Helena businesses held what is expected to become the biggest yearly promotion, and most retailers enjoyed the boost given sales by the event. A proposed 10,000 acre Sleeping Giant recreation area located west of Holter Lake gained ground when BLM bought 1,024 acres. This brings the total land they own of the desired area to 5,200 acres.

The Helena Employment Service reports that the labor supply is meeting the demand except for the clerical and computer fields. Nearly all phases of the computer science area need qualified personnel due to the lack of trained people in Montana and the low pay offered does not attract experienced people from other states. The demand for good clerical help continues because this is Helena's biggest occupational group.

KALISPELL LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	41.4	42.9	40.7	1.5	0.7
Employment	38.4	39.7	38.8	1.3	0.4
Unemployment	3.0	3.2	1.9	0.2	1.1
Unemployment Rate	*7.3*	*7.4*	*4.7*	*0.1*	*2.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A fire destroyed the sawmill portion of a lumber mill in Columbia Falls, leaving approximately 40 persons without work. The mill was operating on a four-day work week at the time of the fire. Damage to the mill was estimated at between $2 and $3 million. Also, twelve loggers are out of work due to a labor dispute with another mill. A lumber mill in Libby reported it's work force at 65%, down considerably from last year.

Some new residential housing starts are underway while HUD funded homes continue to be built on the reservation. Progress continues on some projects, including a grocery store, the court house addition in Polson, and a lumber and building supply business which is under construction south of Polson.

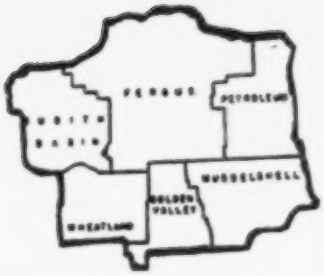
Manufacturing remains fairly active. A wood stove manufacturer and its subsidiaries have been adding to their payrolls. A wood products shop is opening in Libby, while a wood products shop in Polson has laid off its crew due to shortage of lumber. A local beehive manufacturing plant in Polson is recalling some of its workers as orders begin to pickup.

The retail and service industries continue to be fairly active with the motel and restaurant business looking forward to the ski season. In the agriculture industry, the annual potato harvest has begun with some requests for workers.

LEWISTOWN LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	11.6	12.7	11.9	-1.1	-0.3
Employment	11.2	12.3	11.6	-1.1	-0.4
Unemployment	0.4	0.4	0.3	0	0.1
Unemployment Rate	*3.3*	*3.2*	*2.3*	*0.1*	*1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Overall, the industrial area remained rather stable with the exception of services and government. A construction contract was granted, and all other projects throughout the area continue on schedule. Some new businesses have opened. Efforts are being made to attract new industry to the area. Three new oil wells have been staked in Musselshell county. The weather continues to be the major factor in agriculture.

Services related to tourism have fallen off considerably, but there continues to be a small demand as conventions and workshops are scheduled in Lewistown. A federal agency has temporarily laid off some personnel, but workers expect to be recalled after federal budgets are established.

A Lewistown firm has been awarded a $373,000 contract on the local trade center. Work is expected to begin early in October with the completion date set for early spring.

Lewistown has a new racquetball and health club and a land title company. Stanford has a new realty firm.

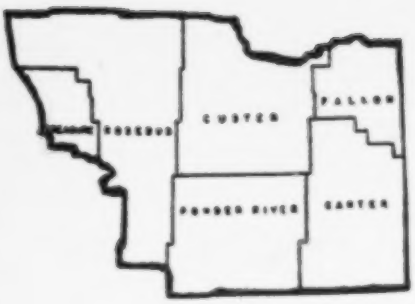
A $35,300 federal grant has been awarded to the regional development council, which is headquartered in Roundup. The purpose of the grant is to provide funding for comprehensive human resources and economic development planning. In Lewistown, a local industrial development corporation has been working with an Illinois drapery manufacturer in hopes of getting the firm to open a production plant in the area. If successful, the plant would employ about 25 people.

Fall seeding is progressing well. The recent snowfall should alleviate some of the concern about moisture for the winter wheat. Unfortunately, the virus spreading throughout the Judith Basin area will add to the farmers' concerns. Cattle and sheep are being moved to winter pasture.

MILES CITY LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	15.7	16.6	15.9	-0.9	-0.2
Employment	15.1	16.0	15.5	-0.9	-0.4
Unemployment	0.6	0.6	0.4	0	0.2
Unemployment Rate	*3.6*	*3.5*	*2.6*	*0.1*	*1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Over the last ten years, there has been a significant increase in the population of the area. Census figures indicate that Rosebud County has experienced the largest growth, 65.2 per cent. Much of the increase can be attributed to the energy exploration and development throughout the area. Likewise, much of the labor market activity is energy related. Projects continue at Colstrip. Although layoffs in construction are increasing due to the completion of projects and the onset of winter, there are new projects in the offing. Some new businesses have opened. The weather continues to be the major factor in agriculture. Supply of workers continues to meet the demand in all industries.

A court battle is being waged which will eventually determine if the coal to be used to power Colstrip Units 3 and 4 can be mined. At issue is the constitutionality of a Montana law requiring surface owner consent before strip mining operations can take place. The landowner is concerned about groundwater supply.

Some carpenters and laborers have been laid off at Colstrip. Temporary layoffs are expected for a while as the ironwork is falling behind schedule. Rosebud County Commissioners have proposed a plan to build a $30,000 commuter passenger terminal at the Forsyth airport. Demolition of a dormitory at a state institution in Miles City has begun; no date has been set for construction on the new facility. New cafes have opened in Forsyth and Ekalaka.

The sugar beet harvest began the first part of October, the harvest continues to lag behind schedule due to the hot weather. Most of the winter wheat has been planted. Some of the apprehension about lack of moisture for the winter crop has been alleviated with the area's first major snowfall. Most of the sheep and cattle have been moved to winter pasture.

Some landscaping work is being done in the residential areas of Colstrip. Three laborers have been hired by the firm doing the project.

MISSOULA LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	51.2	51.9	51.9	-0.7	-0.7
Employment	47.8	48.3	49.6	-0.5	-1.8
Unemployment	3.4	3.6	2.3	-0.2	1.1
Unemployment Rate	6.6	7.0	4.4	-0.4	2.2

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Labor disputes, layoffs, and cutback in hours headline the activity in the area. The lumber and wood products industries are still somewhat subdued. Some activity continues in construction, but no major projects have been announced. Some seasonal placements occurred in agriculture. Thompson Falls reports employment levels in all basic industrial groups as steady and at the highest peak for the calendar year.

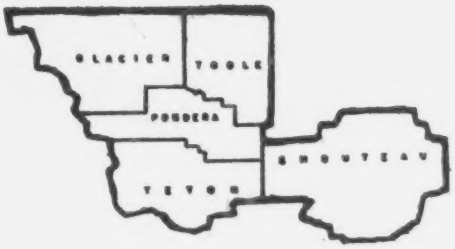
The majority of the workers laid off by the closure of a woods product plant are still unemployed. Seventeen additional sawmill workers in the Missoula area have been laid off due to slow market conditions. In the Thompson Falls area, workers are returning to jobs in the sawmills. A Stevensville woodworking firm has cut back to four days per week.

A 3-day wildcat strike at a pulp mill halted a $150 million construction project. Approximately 650 workers honored the picket lines. The action could have a negative impact on the scheduled completion date for the project. Part of the reason for firing the previous contractor had to do with meeting deadlines. None of the production workers at the mill were affected by the strike. Construction began on a five mile section of road south of Hamilton. No new housing starts were reported in the Hamilton area. Overall, the number of housing units in Ravalli County has not kept up with the rapid population growth experienced by the county in the past decade.

Fifty employees went on strike against a major utility. The main issue of the dispute appeared to be economics and finally was resolved after a two-week strike. Approximately 75 people honored the picket lines.

Damp weather has slowed down many of the agricultural activities. The potato harvest is underway; the apple harvest has been completed. Sixty-five percent of the winter wheat has been planted. Ranchers are in the process of moving cattle and sheep to winter pasture. A government agency has hired some temporary workers for slash burning.

SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	18.6	20.1	18.7	1.5	0.1
Employment	17.8	19.2	18.2	1.4	0.4
Unemployment	.8	.9	.5	0.1	0.3
Unemployment Rate	*4.1*	*4.7*	*2.9*	*0.6*	*1.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Harvest in the area is nearing completion and most farmers are reporting an above-average yield. One report said the protein content will average about 12 percent. It will not interest exporters if it drops below this percent.

Construction consists of some residential homes going up in Cut Bank and Browning. Also in Cut Bank, there is ongoing construction of a new bank building and office complex. Oilfield activity in the East Glacier area has rigs working around the clock.

The main hiring appears to be in the retail and restaurant business. There is a demand for qualified registered nurses and some calls for lincensed practical nurses and nurse aides.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

September 1980

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment*
Non-White	*13.6%*
Female	*36.3%*
Youth	*9.2%*
Over 45	*18.0%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. [1/]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1978		1979		1980	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	187.2	187.1	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3
February	188.4	188.4	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5
March	189.8	189.7	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9
April	191.5	191.4	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6
May	193.3	193.3	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1
June	195.3	195.3	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8
July	196.7	196.7	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0
August	197.8	197.7	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6
September	199.3	199.1	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9
October	200.9	200.7	225.4	225.6		
November	202.0	201.8	227.5	227.6		
December	202.9	202.9	229.9	230.0		
AVERAGE	195.4	195.3	217.4	217.7		

[1/] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-W) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] Montana	Percent[1] U. S.	
1978								
January	337.1	309.7	287.7	22.0	27.4	*8.1*	*7.0*	*
February	339.5	313.1	289.2	23.9	26.4	*7.8*	*6.9*	*
March	350.8	323.7	295.1	28.6	27.1	*7.7*	*6.6*	*
April	361.8	340.0	304.9	35.1	21.8	*6.0*	*5.8*	*
May	369.1	350.2	314.1	36.1	18.9	*5.1*	*5.5*	.1
June	388.1	364.1	322.9	41.2	24.0	*6.2*	*6.2*	.4
July	393.9	372.1	328.0	44.1	21.8	*5.5*	*6.3*	.2
August	395.4	375.1	327.9	47.2	20.3	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
September	383.4	365.6	328.8	36.8	17.8	*4.6*	*6.0*	.1
October	369.6	352.9	321.6	31.1	16.7	*4.5*	*5.4*	.1
November	365.0	344.9	318.0	26.9	20.1	*5.5*	*5.5*	*
December	362.3	340.5	317.4	23.1	21.8	*6.0*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	*6.0*	*6.0*	.1
1979								
January	348.8	320.8	299.5	21.3	28.0	*8.0*	*6.4*	*
February	347.9	323.2	300.0	23.2	24.7	*7.1*	*6.4*	1.8
March	353.2	330.7	302.9	27.8	22.5	*6.4*	*6.1*	*
April	363.5	343.3	309.1	34.2	20.2	*5.6*	*5.5*	*
May	372.0	355.3	320.0	35.3	16.7	*4.5*	*5.2*	*
June	390.6	370.4	330.2	40.2	20.2	*5.2*	*6.0*	*
July	390.6	372.4	329.4	43.0	18.2	*4.7*	*5.8*	*
August	391.5	376.0	330.0	46.0	15.5	*4.0*	*5.9*	*
September	380.8	367.5	331.6	35.9	13.3	*3.5*	*5.6*	*
October	371.1	357.3	326.8	30.5	13.8	*3.7*	*5.6*	*
November	365.5	349.8	323.6	26.2	15.7	*4.3*	*5.6*	*
December	364.3	345.3	322.7	22.6	19.0	*5.2*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.2
1980								
January	348.8	322.4	301.6	20.8	26.4	*7.6*	*6.8*	*
February	353.6	328.7	306.1	22.6	24.9	*7.0*	*6.8*	1.1
March	364.3	340.5	313.3	27.2	23.8	*6.5*	*6.6*	.7
April	373.1	348.7	315.3	33.4	24.4	*6.5*	*6.6*	.3
May	378.3	359.3	324.9	34.4	19.0	*5.0*	*7.0*	.2
June	396.3	372.6	333.4	39.2	23.7	*6.0*	*7.8*	.2
July	392.4	368.3	326.3	42.0	24.1	*6.1*	*7.9*	2.7
August	392.3	371.7	326.8	44.9	20.6	*5.3*	*7.5*	3.1
September	378.5	359.2	324.2	35.0	19.3	*5.1*	*7.5*	3.1
October	*366.8*	*347.3*	*317.5*	*29.8*	*19.5*	*5.3*		*1.3*
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA

Table II

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1978								
January	32.2	29.4	28.5	.9	2.8	*8.7*	*8.1*	*
February	32.5	29.8	28.9	.9	2.7	*8.4*	*7.8*	*
March	33.2	30.6	29.5	1.1	2.6	*7.8*	*7.7*	*
April	33.9	31.9	30.5	1.4	2.0	*5.9*	*6.0*	*
May	34.5	32.6	31.2	1.4	1.9	*5.6*	*5.1*	*
June	36.2	33.4	31.8	1.6	2.8	*7.6*	*6.2*	*
July	35.1	32.8	31.1	1.7	2.3	*6.6*	*5.5*	*
August	35.8	33.5	31.6	1.9	2.3	*6.3*	*5.1*	*
September	35.3	33.1	31.6	1.5	2.2	*6.2*	*4.6*	*
October	34.4	32.4	31.2	1.2	2.0	*5.8*	*4.5*	*
November	34.3	31.8	30.7	1.1	2.5	*7.3*	*5.5*	*
December	34.2	31.6	30.7	.9	2.6	*7.6*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	*7.0*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	33.5	30.4	29.6	.8	3.1	*9.3*	*8.0*	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	*8.1*	*7.1*	*
March	33.4	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.4	*7.3*	*6.4*	*
April	33.8	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.1	*6.3*	*5.6*	*
May	34.2	32.4	31.0	1.4	1.8	*5.3*	*4.5*	*
June	35.8	33.3	31.7	1.6	2.5	*6.9*	*5.2*	*
July	35.2	33.1	31.4	1.7	2.1	*6.1*	*4.7*	*
August	34.9	33.0	31.2	1.8	1.9	*5.3*	*4.0*	*
September	34.4	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.6	*4.6*	*3.5*	*
October	33.6	32.0	30.8	1.2	1.6	*4.7*	*3.7*	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.7	1.0	1.8	*5.3*	*4.3*	*
December	33.1	31.2	30.3	.9	1.9	*5.6*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	32.2	29.5	28.7	.8	2.7	*8.3*	*7.6*	*
February	32.0	29.6	28.7	.9	2.4	*7.5*	*7.0*	*
March	33.0	30.8	29.7	1.1	2.2	*6.8*	*6.5*	*
April	33.1	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.2	*6.7*	*6.5*	*
May	33.5	31.7	30.3	1.4	1.8	*5.4*	*5.0*	.2
June	35.0	32.4	30.8	1.6	2.6	*7.3*	*6.0*	.2
July	34.9	32.2	30.5	1.7	2.7	*7.6*	*6.1*	.5
August	34.4	32.1	30.3	1.8	2.3	*6.6*	*5.3*	.4
September	33.9	31.8	30.2	1.2	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	.4
October	*32.9*	*30.8*	*29.6*	*1.2*	*2.1*	*6.3*	*5.3*	
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table III

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

RESIDENCE DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] County	Percent[1] State	
1978								
January	50.4	47.2	46.2	1.0	3.2	*6.4*	*8.1*	*
February	50.4	47.4	46.3	1.1	3.0	*5.9*	*7.8*	*
March	51.6	48.3	47.0	1.3	3.3	*6.3*	*7.7*	*
April	52.0	49.7	48.1	1.6	2.3	*4.4*	*6.0*	*
May	52.8	50.7	49.0	1.7	2.1	*4.0*	*5.1*	*
June	55.1	52.4	50.5	1.9	2.7	*4.9*	*6.2*	*
July	54.6	52.2	50.2	2.0	2.4	*4.3*	*5.5*	*
August	55.1	52.8	50.6	2.2	2.3	*4.2*	*5.1*	*
September	55.8	53.7	52.0	1.7	2.1	*3.7*	*4.6*	*
October	54.4	52.7	51.3	1.4	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
November	54.5	52.0	50.8	1.2	2.5	*4.6*	*5.5*	*
December	54.6	52.1	51.0	1.1	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	*6.1*	*8.0*	*
February	52.8	50.1	49.0	1.1	2.7	*5.1*	*7.1*	*
March	53.1	50.7	49.4	1.3	2.4	*4.5*	*6.4*	*
April	54.1	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
June	56.8	54.7	52.9	1.8	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
July	57.1	55.2	53.2	2.0	1.9	*3.3*	*4.7*	*
August	56.9	55.2	53.1	2.1	1.7	*2.9*	*4.0*	*
September	57.1	55.6	54.0	1.6	1.5	*2.5*	*3.5*	*
October	55.9	54.5	53.1	1.4	1.4	*2.6*	*3.7*	*
November	56.1	54.3	53.1	1.2	1.8	*3.1*	*4.3*	*
December	56.2	54.1	53.1	1.0	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
____								
January	55.0	51.9	50.9	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.6*	*
February	55.6	52.5	51.5	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.0*	.7
March	56.6	53.6	52.4	1.2	3.0	*5.3*	*6.5*	.3
April	56.6	54.0	52.5	1.5	2.6	*4.5*	*6.5*	*
May	56.5	54.4	52.8	1.6	2.1	*3.7*	*5.0*	*
June	58.7	55.8	54.0	1.8	2.9	*5.0*	*6.0*	*
July	58.3	55.4	52.5	1.9	2.9	*5.0*	*6.1*	*
August	57.3	54.8	52.7	2.1	2.5	*4.5*	*5.3*	*
September	56.8	54.4	53.0	1.4	2.4	*4.3*	*5.1*	*
October	*56.0*	*53.7*	*52.3*	*1.4*	*2.3*	*4.2*	*5.3*	*
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	378.5	392.8	380.8	-14.3	-2.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	359.2	372.1	367.5	-12.9	-8.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	35.0	44.9	35.9	-9.9	-.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	19.3	20.7	13.3	-1.4	6.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*5.1*	*5.3*	*3.5*	*-.2*	*1.6*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*6.3*	*6.1*	*4.6*	*.2*	*1.7*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	287.6	286.3	296.6	1.3	-9.0
MANUFACTURING	24.7	24.4	27.5	.3	-2.8
Durable Goods	15.5	15.1	18.3	.4	-2.8
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.9	9.5	11.1	.4	-1.2
33 Primary Metal Industries	2.1	2.1	3.3	0	-1.2
Other Durable Goods	3.5	3.5	3.8	0	-.3
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.2	9.2	0	0
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0
27 Printing and Publishing	2.6	2.7	2.3	-.1	.3
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	0	-.1
Other Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.4	1.6	.1	-.1
MINING	6.2	6.1	7.9	.1	-1.7
10 Metal Mining	.5	.5	2.0	0	-1.5
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.1	2.1	2.4	0	-.3
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.6	3.5	3.5	.1	.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	17.7	17.7	17.9	0	-.2
15 General Building Contractors	5.8	5.8	6.2	0	-.4
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	4.9	4.9	4.7	0	.2
17 Special Trade Contractors	7.0	7.0	7.0	0	0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.4	23.3	24.6	.1	-1.2
40 Railroad Transportation	6.8	6.8	8.1	0	-1.3
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	7.0	6.9	7.1	.1	-.1
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.6	9.6	9.4	0	.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	75.3	75.6	78.0	-.3	-2.7
Wholesale Trade	17.4	17.6	17.8	-.2	-.4
Retail Trade	57.8	58.0	60.2	-.2	-2.4
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.4	8.4	9.0	0	-.6
54 Food Stores	7.8	7.9	7.9	-.1	-.1
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	8.8	8.8	9.1	0	-.3
58 Eating and Drinking Places	21.7	21.8	22.8	-.1	-1.1
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	11.2	11.2	11.4	0	-.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.0	13.0	13.0	0	0
SERVICES	57.6	58.4	56.6	-.8	1.0
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.2	7.9	7.6	-.7	-.4
72 Personal Services	2.5	2.5	2.6	0	-.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	19.1	19.2	17.8	-.1	1.3
Other Services	28.8	28.8	28.5	0	.3
GOVERNMENT	69.7	67.8	71.1	1.9	-1.4
91 Federal Government	13.8	15.3	13.7	-1.5	.1
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.1	7.0	7.9	1.1	.2
92 Other State Government	11.1	11.4	11.3	-.3	-.2
93 Local Education	20.3	17.9	22.2	2.4	-1.9
93 Other Local Government	16.4	16.3	16.0	.1	.4

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(Establishment Data in italics)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	33.9	34.4	34.4	-.5	-.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	31.8	32.1	32.8	-.3	-1.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.4	1.8	1.4	-.4	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.1	2.3	1.6	-.2	.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/.....	*6.2*	*6.6*	*4.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/..	*7.1*	*7.2*	*5.5*	*.1*	*1.6*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	30.2	29.9	31.1	.3	-.9
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.8	0	-.5
Contract Construction	2.2	2.3	2.2	-.1	0
Transportation and Public Utilities ...	2.0	1.9	2.1	.1	-.1
Trade	9.9	9.9	10.1	0	-.2
Wholesale Trade	3.0	2.9	2.8	.1	.2
Retail Trade	6.9	7.0	7.3	-.1	-.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.1	2.1	2.1	0	0
Services and Mining	7.0	6.9	7.0	.1	0
Government	5.7	5.4	5.9	.3	-.2
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	3.9	3.6	4.1	.3	-.2

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

Current month preliminary

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	56.8	57.3	57.1	-.5	-.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	54.4	54.8	55.6	-.4	-1.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.6	2.1	1.6	-.5	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.4	2.5	1.5	-.1	.9
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*4.3*	*4.5*	*2.5*	*-.2*	*1.8*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*5.0*	*4.9*	*3.3*	*.1*	*1.7*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	49.9	49.4	50.2	.5	-.3
Manufacturing	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	0
Contract Construction	2.8	2.8	3.2	0	-.4
Transportation and Public Utilties	5.2	5.1	5.1	.1	.1
Trade	15.9	16.1	16.5	-.2	-.6
Wholesale Trade	5.4	5.4	5.5	0	-.1
Retail Trade	10.5	10.7	11.0	-.2	-.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.4	2.3	-.1	0
Services and Mining	10.8	10.8	10.5	0	.3
Government	8.3	7.6	8.0	.7	.3
Federal Government	1.6	1.6	1.5	0	.1
State and Local Government	6.7	6.0	6.4	.7	.3

[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

Current month preliminary

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	July 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1980
STATEWIDE	392.4	392.8	378.5	368.3	372.1	359.2	24.1	20.7	19.3	6.1	5.3	5.1
GREAT FALLS SMSA	34.9	34.4	33.9	32.2	32.1	31.8	2.7	2.3	2.1	7.6	6.6	6.2
BILLINGS SMSA	58.3	57.3	56.8	55.4	54.8	54.4	2.9	2.5	2.4	5.0	4.5	4.3
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	299.2	301.1	287.8	280.6	285.2	273.1	18.6	15.9	14.7	6.2	5.3	5.1
ANACONDA-BUTTE	36.0	36.1	33.5	33.5	33.9	31.7	2.5	2.2	1.8	7.1	6.0	5.4
BOZEMAN	27.2	27.3	26.7	25.9	26.1	25.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	4.9	4.5	4.3
GLASGOW	19.4	19.7	18.3	18.5	19.0	17.6	.9	.7	.7	4.4	3.3	3.6
GLENDIVE	16.1	16.4	15.0	15.7	16.0	14.7	.4	.4	.3	2.4	2.1	2.1
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.0	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.0	.6	.6	.6	4.1	3.9	4.5
HAVRE	14.3	14.3	13.8	13.4	13.5	13.1	.9	.8	.7	6.6	5.3	4.9
HELENA	27.7	28.9	28.4	26.1	27.5	27.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	5.7	4.9	4.8
KALISPELL	43.1	42.9	41.4	39.4	39.7	38.4	3.7	3.2	3.0	8.7	7.4	7.3
LEWISTOWN	12.4	12.7	11.6	11.9	12.3	11.2	.5	.4	.4	3.7	3.2	3.3
MILES CITY	16.4	16.6	15.7	15.7	16.0	15.1	.7	.6	.6	4.5	3.5	3.6
MISSOULA	52.7	51.9	51.2	48.4	48.3	47.8	4.3	3.6	3.4	8.2	7.0	6.6
SHELBY-CUT BANK	19.8	20.1	18.6	18.7	19.2	17.8	1.1	.9	.8	5.4	4.7	4.1

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.

2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Change 1979-1980	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Change 1979-1980
STATEWIDE	378.5	380.8	-.6	359.2	367.5	-2.3	19.3	13.3	6.0	5.1	3.5	1.6
GREAT FALLS SMSA	33.9	34.4	-1.5	31.8	32.8	-3.0	2.1	1.6	.5	6.2	4.6	1.6
BILLINGS SMSA	56.8	57.1	-.6	54.4	55.6	-2.2	2.4	1.5	.9	4.3	2.5	1.8
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	287.8	289.4	-.6	273.1	279.1	-2.1	14.7	10.3	4.4	5.1	3.5	1.6
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.5	34.2	-2.0	31.7	32.7	-3.1	1.8	1.5	.3	5.4	4.3	1.1
BOZEMAN	26.7	27.0	-1.1	25.5	26.3	-3.0	1.2	.7	.5	4.3	2.5	1.8
GLASGOW	18.3	18.1	1.1	17.6	17.6	0	.7	.5	.2	3.6	2.9	.7
GLENDIVE	15.0	15.5	-3.2	14.7	15.2	-3.3	.3	.3	0	2.1	1.9	.2
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.6	13.6	0	13.0	13.2	-1.5	.6	.4	.2	4.5	2.9	1.6
HAVRE	13.8	13.4	3.0	13.1	13.0	.8	.7	.4	.3	4.9	3.3	1.6
HELENA	28.4	28.5	-.4	27.0	27.5	-1.8	1.4	1.0	.4	4.8	3.6	1.2
KALISPELL	41.4	40.7	1.7	38.4	38.8	-1.0	3.0	1.9	1.1	7.3	4.7	2.6
LEWISTOWN	11.6	11.9	-2.5	11.2	11.6	-3.4	.4	.3	.1	3.3	2.3	1.0
MILES CITY	15.7	15.9	-1.3	15.1	15.5	-2.6	.6	.4	.2	3.6	2.6	1.0
MISSOULA	51.2	51.9	-1.3	47.8	49.6	-3.6	3.4	2.3	1.1	6.6	4.4	2.2
SHELBY-CUT BANK	18.6	18.7	-.5	17.8	18.2	-2.2	.8	.5	.3	4.1	2.9	1.2

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

TABLE IX-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
SEPTEMBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	378460	359215	19245	5.1
CASCADE	33856	31761	2095	6.2
YELLOWSTONE	56774	54348	2426	4.3
BEAVERHEAD	4041	3891	150	3.7
BIG HORN	6515	6100	415	6.4
BLAINE	3217	3047	170	5.3
BROADWATER	1765	1680	85	4.8
CARBON	3138	3023	115	3.7
CARTER	886	876	10	1.1
CHOUTEAU	3166	3089	77	2.4
CUSTER	6229	5997	232	3.7
DANIELS	1493	1470	28	1.9
DAWSON	5626	5466	160	2.8
DEER LODGE	5089	4813	276	5.4
FALLON	2393	2356	37	1.5
FERGUS	6474	6201	273	4.2
FLATHEAD	25468	23801	1667	6.5
GALLATIN	19623	18823	800	4.1
GARFIELD	800	793	7	.9
GLACIER	6065	5659	406	6.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	403	396	7	1.7
GRANITE	1070	990	80	7.5
HILL	9290	8811	479	5.2
JEFFERSON	2360	2227	133	5.6
JUDITH BASIN	1172	1149	23	2.0
LAKE	8454	7956	498	5.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	24239	23089	1150	4.7
LIBERTY	1248	1227	21	1.7
LINCOLN	7534	6662	872	11.6
MC CONE	1242	1223	19	1.5
MADISON	2482	2378	104	4.2
MEAGHER	1112	1072	40	3.6
MINERAL	1796	1672	124	6.9
MISSOULA	37265	34987	2278	6.1
MUSSELSHELL	2018	1977	41	2.0
PARK	5980	5658	322	5.4
PETROLEUM	339	327	12	3.5
PHILLIPS	3030	2896	134	4.4
PONDERA	3669	3566	103	2.8
POWDER RIVER	1233	1176	57	4.6
POWELL	3419	3276	143	4.2
PRAIRIE	813	802	11	1.4
RAVALLI	8388	7713	675	8.0
RICHLAND	5825	5712	113	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5904	5678	226	3.8
ROSEBUD	4481	4256	225	5.0
SANDERS	3757	3454	303	8.1
SHERIDAN	3147	3109	38	1.2
SILVER BOW	17421	16368	1053	6.0
STILLWATER	2111	2050	61	2.9
SWEET GRASS	1840	1822	18	1.0
TETON	2782	2699	83	3.0
TOOLE	2925	2840	85	2.9
TREASURE	444	436	8	1.8
VALLEY	4742	4505	237	5.0
WHEATLAND	1150	1122	28	2.4
WIBAUX	752	740	12	1.6

TABLE IX-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
AUGUST 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	392789	372057	20732	5.3
CASCADE	34399	32113	2286	6.6
YELLOWSTONE	57327	54772	2555	4.5
BEAVERHEAD	4435	4300	135	3.0
BIG HORN	6473	6138	335	5.2
BLAINE	3394	3160	234	6.9
BROADWATER	1819	1728	91	5.0
CARBON	3320	3200	120	3.6
CARTER	1048	1031	17	1.6
CHOUTEAU	3611	3527	84	2.3
CUSTER	6434	6231	203	3.2
DANIELS	1589	1561	28	1.8
DAWSON	5890	5738	152	2.6
DEER LODGE	5457	5110	347	6.4
FALLON	2449	2413	36	1.5
FERGUS	6907	6647	260	3.8
FLATHEAD	26032	24315	1717	6.6
GALLATIN	19988	19089	899	4.5
GARFIELD	1000	990	10	1.0
GLACIER	6361	5781	580	9.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	461	451	10	2.2
GRANITE	1156	1080	76	6.6
HILL	9532	9031	501	5.3
JEFFERSON	2412	2263	149	6.2
JUDITH BASIN	1386	1329	57	4.1
LAKE	9346	8766	580	6.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	24684	23503	1181	4.8
LIBERTY	1402	1371	31	2.2
LINCOLN	7554	6659	895	11.8
MC CONE	1390	1374	16	1.2
MADISON	2853	2767	86	3.0
MEAGHER	1231	1187	44	3.6
MINERAL	1852	1728	124	6.7
MISSOULA	37199	34786	2413	6.5
MUSSELSHELL	2274	2236	38	1.7
PARK	6100	5824	276	4.5
PETROLEUM	375	363	12	3.2
PHILLIPS	3292	3201	91	2.8
PONDERA	3724	3626	98	2.6
POWDER RIVER	1384	1349	35	2.5
POWELL	3619	3431	188	5.2
PRAIRIE	921	906	15	1.6
RAVALLI	8922	8182	740	8.3
RICHLAND	6367	6228	139	2.2
ROOSEVELT	6225	5960	265	4.3
ROSEBUD	4761	4474	287	6.0
SANDERS	3931	3565	366	9.3
SHERIDAN	3305	3268	37	1.1
SILVER BOW	18579	17233	1346	7.2
STILLWATER	2327	2270	57	2.4
SWEET GRASS	2040	2005	35	1.7
TETON	3193	3100	93	2.9
TOOLE	3265	3177	88	2.7
TREASURE	488	478	10	2.0
VALLEY	5246	5017	229	4.4
WHEATLAND	1253	1229	24	1.9
WIBAUX	807	796	11	1.4

TABLE X

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:		Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women
	Sept. 1980 1/	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1980		Sept. 1980	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	129.8	129.8	130.4	0	-.6	282.2	45.7	285.9	45.1
Manufacturing	2.7	2.7	3.2	0	-.5	23.5	11.2	23.9	11.1
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	6.1	8.0	6.1	7.6
Contract Construction	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0	17.1	9.1	17.9	9.1
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	4.6	0	-.2	23.6	19.0	23.6	18.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.1	36.1	37.0	0	-.9	74.7	47.8	75.4	47.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.5	8.5	8.5	0	0	13.0	64.4	13.0	65.3
Services	33.9	34.2	34.7	-.3	-.8	58.0	58.5	57.9	58.9
Government 2/	42.1	41.7	40.3	.4	1.8	66.2	63.0	68.1	60.4

1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974*
2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*
Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1979

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	126.7	122.4	124.2	126.5	128.1	129.1	127.7	128.5	130.4	130.3	132.6	132.7	128.2
Manufacturing.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Mining.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4
Contract Construction.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	38.7	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.5	36.8	36.3	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.2	36.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
Services.....	35.0	34.8	35.0	34.7	35.0	34.9	34.1	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.8
Government.....	35.7	34.8	36.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.8	40.3	39.9	42.5	42.5	38.8

1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	129.8
Manufacturing.....	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Mining.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	36.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5
Services.....	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	33.9
Government.....	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.1

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.* *Establishment Series began January, 1974.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS

MONTHLY FIGURES
of COMPOSITE INDEX

1979

January	96.1
February	98.6
March	*98.2*
April	*96.4*
May	98.5
June	100.4
July	*100.3*
August	*98.9*
September	*98.4*
October	99.2
November	*98.5*
December	*97.8*

1980

January	*96.7*
February	*95.6*
March	*95.1*
April	*88.6*
May	94.6
June	*92.6*
July	*90.2*
August	98.0

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

Montana's Composite Index showed favorable movement when it rose from 90.02 in July to 98.0 in August. One reason for the increase was in the lumber and woods industry. A number of layoffs were noted in July and most of these persons returned to work in August causing the accession rate to rise and the layoff rate to fall. If all these people remained at work in September, the Composite Index should drop somewhat in September. In August, Average Weekly Initial Claims dropped from 1749 in July to 1443 in August. Only two indicators reflected unfavorable movements; Building Permits and Average Weekly Hours. Both noted decreases from July to August. The Composite Index for August of 1979 was 98.9.

Components of Composite Index

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.

* *Indicates last month of plotted data.*

** *Figures in italics indicate declines from previous month.*

REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

OF PRIVATE NONAGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS

(1967) DOLLARS

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	239.47	238.82	234.99
3/ Taxes Withheld	37.91	37.72	37.56
Spendable Earnings	201.56	201.08	197.42
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	120.81	120.00	108.29
Real Spendable Earnings	80.75	81.08	88.73

1979	1) Average Weekly Earnings	2) Real Spendable Earnings
July	233.87	89.41
Aug.	234.99	88.73
Sept.	238.74	91.96
Oct.	236.90	89.02
Nov.	230.62	86.23
Dec.	233.24	86.12
1980		
Jan.	232.60	84.36
Feb.	224.93	80.79
Mar.	234.24	82.44
Apr.	232.23	80.94
May	234.15	80.67
June	234.97	80.02
July	238.82	81.08
Aug.	239.47	80.75

REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Gross Earnings rose from $238.82 in July to $239.47 in August, an increase of only $.65. This compares to gross average earnings of $234.99 in August of 1979. Although there was a slight increase in gross earnings, Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings fell slightly to $80.75 in August. In 1980, June to July, Real Spendable Earnings posted an increase of 1.3%, and a decrease of 9.9% is noted from August, 1979 to August, 1980. The biggest reason for the decline in Real Spendable Earnings was the increase in the Consumer Price Index which measures the rate on inflation.

** Indicates last month of plotted data*

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XII

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1978								
January	358.4	335.5	302.1	33.4	22.9	6.4	6.3	*
February	360.0	337.4	303.8	33.6	22.6	6.3	6.1	*
March	364.2	340.1	306.6	33.5	24.1	6.6	6.2	*
April	366.1	344.3	312.0	32.3	21.8	6.0	6.1	*
May	367.7	346.1	313.0	33.1	21.6	5.9	6.1	.1
June	368.9	346.6	313.5	33.1	22.3	6.0	5.8	.4
July	372.2	349.9	316.8	33.1	22.3	6.0	6.1	.2
August	371.9	349.8	316.9	32.9	22.1	5.9	5.9	.1
September	372.6	351.0	318.3	32.7	21.6	5.8	5.9	.1
October	370.7	350.5	317.9	32.6	20.2	5.4	5.8	.1
November	371.8	350.4	317.8	32.6	21.4	5.8	5.8	*
December	371.5	350.3	317.6	32.7	21.2	5.7	5.9	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	6.0	6.0	.1
1979								
January	370.3	346.8	314.1	32.7	23.5	6.4	5.8	*
February	368.4	347.5	314.8	32.7	20.9	5.7	5.7	1.8
March	366.8	347.3	314.7	32.6	19.5	5.3	5.7	*
April	367.9	347.6	315.2	32.4	20.3	5.5	5.8	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.9	32.2	19.4	5.2	5.8	*
June	371.5	352.9	320.8	32.1	18.6	5.0	5.7	*
July	368.7	350.0	318.1	31.9	18.7	5.1	5.7	*
August	368.0	350.7	318.9	31.8	17.3	4.7	5.9	*
September	369.9	352.8	320.9	31.9	17.1	4.6	5.8	*
October	372.2	354.9	322.9	32.0	17.3	4.7	5.9	*
November	372.5	355.4	323.4	32.0	17.1	4.6	5.8	*
December	373.5	355.1	323.0	32.1	18.4	4.9	5.9	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.2
1980								
January	370.3	348.4	316.3	32.1	21.9	5.9	6.2	*
February	374.1	353.1	321.1	32.0	21.0	5.6	6.0	1.1
March	377.8	357.1	325.3	31.8	20.7	5.5	6.2	.7
April	377.5	353.0	321.5	31.5	24.5	6.5	7.0	.3
May	376.8	355.1	323.7	31.4	21.7	5.8	7.8	.2
June	377.2	355.1	324.0	31.1	22.1	5.9	7.7	.2
July	370.5	345.9	315.0	30.9	24.6	6.6	7.8	2.7
August	369.2	346.7	315.9	30.8	22.5	6.1	7.6	3.1
September	367.5	344.5	313.4	31.1	23.0	6.3	7.5	3.1
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIII

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1978								
January	33.3	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.4	7.2	6.4	*
February	34.2	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.6	7.5	6.3	*
March	34.0	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.4	7.1	6.6	*
April	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	6.3	6.0	*
May	34.5	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.3	6.6	5.9	*
June	34.7	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.4	6.9	6.0	*
July	34.2	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.3	6.8	6.0	*
August	34.7	32.8	31.0	1.3	2.4	6.9	5.9	*
September	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	7.1	5.8	*
October	34.3	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.2	6.4	5.4	*
November	34.2	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.5	7.4	5.8	*
December	34.6	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.6	7.5	5.7	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	7.0	6.0	*
1979								
January	34.6	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.7	7.8	6.4	*
February	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	7.2	5.7	*
March	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.5	5.3	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	6.7	5.5	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.4	5.2	*
June	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.0	*
July	34.2	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
August	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	5.9	4.7	*
September	33.7	31.8	20.5	1.3	1.9	5.5	4.6	*
October	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.3	4.7	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.4	4.6	*
December	33.4	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.8	5.5	4.9	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	33.3	31.0	29.7	1.3	2.3	6.8	5.9	*
February	33.6	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.2	6.6	5.6	*
March	33.8	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.1	6.0	5.5	*
April	33.7	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.4	7.1	6.5	*
May	33.6	31.4	30.2	1.2	2.2	6.5	5.8	.2
June	33.5	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.2	6.6	5.9	.2
July	33.9	31.3	30.3	1.2	2.6	7.8	6.6	.5
August	33.3	30.9	29.7	1.2	2.4	7.2	6.1	.4
September	33.1	30.8	29.6	1.2	2.3	7.1	6.3	.4
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*
* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIV

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

RESIDENCE DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1978								
January	52.0	49.4	47.9	1.5	2.6	5.1	6.4	*
February	52.3	49.7	48.2	1.5	2.6	4.9	6.3	*
March	53.1	50.1	48.6	1.5	3.0	5.6	6.6	*
April	52.8	50.4	48.9	1.5	2.4	4.6	6.0	*
May	53.3	50.8	49.3	1.5	2.5	4.7	5.9	*
June	53.6	51.1	49.6	1.5	2.5	4.6	6.0	*
July	53.3	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.4	4.6	6.0	*
August	54.0	51.5	50.0	1.5	2.5	4.6	5.9	*
September	54.4	52.0	50.5	1.5	2.4	4.5	5.8	*
October	54.0	51.9	50.4	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.4	*
November	54.4	51.7	50.2	1.5	2.7	4.9	5.8	*
December	54.2	51.8	50.3	1.5	2.4	4.4	5.7	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	4.7	6.0	*
1979								
January	54.8	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.6	4.8	6.4	*
February	54.7	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.3	4.2	5.7	*
March	54.5	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.3	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.5	*
May	55.3	53.2	51.7	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	55.2	53.3	51.8	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.0	*
July	55.9	53.9	52.4	1.5	2.0	3.5	5.1	*
August	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.7	*
September	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.3	4.6	*
October	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.2	4.7	*
November	55.9	54.0	52.5	1.5	1.9	3.6	4.6	*
December	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.9	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	56.6	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.9	*
February	57.5	54.8	53.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.6	.7
March	58.1	55.4	53.9	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.5	.3
April	57.4	54.7	53.3	1.4	2.7	4.6	6.5	*
May	57.0	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.5	4.4	5.8	*
June	57.2	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.7	4.7	5.9	*
July	57.1	54.1	52.7	1.4	3.0	5.2	6.6	*
August	56.2	53.5	52.1	1.4	2.7	4.9	6.1	*
September	56.3	52.5	51.1	1.4	2.8	5.0	6.8	*
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under .50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: *Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.*

TABLE XV

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earning		
	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979
TOTAL PRIVATE	$239.94	$239.47	$238.74	37.2	37.3	36.9	6.45	6.42	6.47
MANUFACTURING	371.70	377.09	382.35	42.0	42.9	44.1	8.85	8.79	8.67
Durable Goods	386.38	396.88	387.07	42.6	44.0	44.8	9.07	9.02	8.64
Primary Metal Industries	444.78	465.26	396.15	42.0	43.0	41.7	10.59	10.82	9.50
Nondurable Goods	343.13	342.72	374.07	40.8	40.8	42.8	8.41	8.40	8.74
Food and Kindred Products	287.02	283.98	283.82	41.9	41.7	41.8	6.81	6.85	6.79
MINING	448.94	437.55	434.31	55.7	54.9	46.6	8.06	7.97	9.32
Metal Mining	529.34	529.34	401.90	40.5	40.5	35.1	13.07	13.07	11.45
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	402.98	405.11	364.64	39.2	39.6	36.5	10.28	10.23	9.99
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	336.04	335.62	340.85	41.9	42.7	43.2	8.02	7.86	7.89
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	366.54	363.80	362.60	49.6	49.7	47.9	7.39	7.32	7.57
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	196.87	193.57	192.55	34.6	34.2	33.9	5.69	5.66	5.68
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	162.86	161.98	158.98	34.0	34.1	33.4	4.79	4.75	4.76
SERVICES	158.65	158.20	144.67	35.1	35.0	34.2	4.52	4.52	4.23

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

TABLE XVI

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
MANUFACTURING	11.3	4.0	3.1	1.7	2.3	2.9	9.6	1.6	0.2	4.0	7.9	3.0	2.7	1.9	2.1	0.6	5.6	0.2
Durable Goods	16.4	3.8	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.2	15.3	2.5	0.2	3.9	10.2	2.7	2.3	0.8	1.8	0.9	9.0	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.5	1.0	2.6	1.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Nondurable Goods	3.0	4.3	4.6	2.7	3.7	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.1
MINING	11.4	3.4	4.5	9.9	2.7	4.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	6.4	3.9	2.8	5.4	1.6	2.5	0.0	1.4	0.1
Metal Mining	3.5	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	3.7	6.4	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0*	0.6	0.0	0.4

* *Less than .05.*

TABLE XVII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1979	Year to Date 1980	Year to Date 1979
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	22	16	255	295
MINING	67	25	346	220
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	72	47	425	638
MANUFACTURING	30	14	190	224
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	28	19	161	196
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	134	73	1001	959
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	50	19	362	363
SERVICES	150	101	1178	1207
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(44)	(23)	(336)	(207)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	13	5	121	129
STATE TOTAL	566	319	4039	4231

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Sept. 1980	Sept. 1979	Year to Date 1980	1979
STATE OF MONTANA	566	319	4039	4231
GREAT FALLS SMSA	33	17	258	287
BILLINGS SMSA	84	42	548	664
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	100	26	555	192 (May-Sep.)
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	28	17	263	260
Beaverhead	3	2	42	41
Deer Lodge	2	3	18	23
Granite	2	2	13	16
Madison	3	1	36	37
Powell	4	1	31	15
Silver Bow	14	8	123	128
BOZEMAN LMA	53	27	298	320
Gallatin	46	24	238	251
Meagher	3	0	13	7
Park	4	3	47	62
GLASGOW LMA	14	14	112	143
Daniels	1	1	6	9
Phillips	3	5	23	29
Roosevelt	6	5	34	36
Sheridan	2	1	24	29
Valley	2	2	25	40
GLENDIVE LMA	24	24	206	255
Dawson	5	7	51	67
Garfield	0	0	3	8
McCone	5	2	22	13
Prairie	1	1	9	6
Richland	12	14	115	154
Wibaux	1	0	6	7
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	11	11	97	126
Big Horn	4	4	26	42
Carbon	6	2	33	45
Stillwater	1	4	24	25
Sweet Grass	0	1	14	14

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Sept. 1980	Sept. 1979	Year to Date 1980	1979
HAVRE LMA	10	8	113	119
Blaine	3	0	38	17
Hill	7	8	65	89
Liberty	0	0	10	13
HELENA LMA	29	25	252	327
Broadwater	3	2	15	23
Jefferson	4	2	17	24
Lewis and Clark	22	21	220	280
KALISPELL LMA	60	41	442	531
Flathead	44	23	302	344
Lake	7	9	74	89
Lincoln	9	9	66	98
LEWISTOWN LMA	9	10	85	94
Fergus	5	7	45	57
Golden Valley	0	1	2	5
Judith Basin	1	1	12	11
Musselshell	2	1	20	12
Petroleum	0	0	1	2
Wheatland	1	0	5	7
MILES CITY LMA	10	6	131	113
Carter	0	0	22	5
Custer	4	2	36	46
Fallon	1	2	37	28
Powder River	1	1	9	12
Rosebud	4	0	26	18
Treasure	0	1	1	4
MISSOULA LMA	80	37	482	616
Mineral	2	0	17	14
Missoula	62	28	351	439
Ravalli	14	4	89	119
Sanders	2	5	25	44
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	21	14	197	184
Choteau	2	1	40	29
Glacier	6	9	51	52
Pondera	2	0	30	41
Teton	5	0	25	15
Toole	6	4	51	47

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

ETA5-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SEPTEMBER 1980

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	74	6,095.00
BIGHORN	330	24,752.04
BLAINE	176	14,785.81
BROADWATER	80	7,322.64
CARBON	116	10,287.70
CARTER	7	336.00
CASCADE	2,592	215,509.24
CHOUTEAU	82	7,785.60
CUSTER	176	16,133.00
DANIELS	11	772.00
DAWSON	111	9,466.00
DEER LODGE	434	36,122.21
FALLON	8	751.00
FERGUS	233	17,546.21
FLATHEAD	1,677	140,341.84
GALLATIN	1,153	99,071.59
GARFIELD	4	186.00
GLACIER	488	38,724.50
GOLDEN VALLEY	10	832.00
GRANITE	91	8,348.80
HILL	491	37,025.10
JEFFERSON	140	11,965.88
JUDITH BASIN	22	1,947.00
LAKE	517	41,883.34
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,116	100,987.84
LIBERTY	2	39.00
LINCOLN	984	89,191.39
MCCONE	3	241.00
MADISON	102	9,472.67
MEAGHER	49	3,694.69
MINERAL	95	8,988.86
MISSOULA	3,592	328,578.95
MUSSELSHELL	41	4,375.00
PARK	267	22,296.00
PETROLEUM	5	580.00
PHILLIPS	77	6,153.68
PONDERA	91	5,991.45
POWDER RIVER	21	1,860.00
POWELL	136	11,550.15
PRAIRIE	12	1,143.00
RAVALLI	691	56,840.45
RICHLAND	47	4,396.84
ROOSEVELT	183	15,152.90
ROSEBUD	240	21,926.40
SANDERS	372	29,182.28
SHERIDAN	23	1,916.00
SILVER BOW	1,896	155,815.21
STILLWATER	58	5,656.00
SWEET GRASS	38	3,140.00
TETON	55	4,947.00
TOOLE	59	6,014.00
TREASURE	6	458.00
VALLEY	196	16,517.23
WHEATLAND	9	1,055.00
WIBAUX	6	437.00
YELLOWSTONE	3,205	289,453.45
INTRASTATE	22,700	1,955,878.94
INTERSTATE	1,302	159,817.87
TOTAL	24,002	2,115,696.81

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1980 THRU SEPTEMBER 1980

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,090	191,231.83
BIGHORN	3,454	293,919.88
BLAINE	2,679	230,800.40
BROADWATER	1,799	179,254.89
CARBON	2,507	238,607.18
CARTER	167	14,440.52
CASCADE	37,530	3,398,101.32
CHOUTEAU	713	60,439.44
CUSTER	2,871	253,292.95
DANIELS	243	19,482.26
DAWSON	1,798	169,114.11
DEER LODGE	5,704	488,169.64
FALLON	353	32,090.60
FERGUS	3,793	321,562.90
FLATHEAD	35,480	3,191,580.78
GALLATIN	18,020	1,597,662.75
GARFIELD	45	4,175.00
GLACIER	6,678	540,687.14
GOLDEN VALLEY	135	12,776.00
GRANITE	1,175	97,423.06
HILL	7,020	590,112.13
JEFFERSON	2,064	203,442.56
JUDITH BASIN	330	28,786.74
LAKE	8,453	726,368.36
LEWIS AND CLARK	17,385	1,582,857.49
LIBERTY	317	30,022.80
LINCOLN	22,370	2,150,400.76
MCCONE	164	11,626.00
MADISON	1,157	101,793.40
MEAGHER	585	49,886.91
MINERAL	3,870	385,297.77
MISSOULA	47,966	4,422,218.66
MUSSELSHELL	596	61,304.00
PARK	5,963	507,400.91
PETROLEUM	63	5,314.50
PHILLIPS	1,219	106,172.48
PONDERA	1,920	177,385.49
POWDER RIVER	222	21,978.00
POWELL	3,199	286,756.98
PRAIRIE	358	33,264.92
RAVALLI	13,038	1,136,842.51
RICHLAND	1,250	111,858.15
ROOSEVELT	2,386	187,947.30
ROSEBUD	3,384	309,702.96
SANDERS	7,756	715,822.01
SHERIDAN	285	24,140.00
SILVER BOW	20,347	1,735,219.76
STILLWATER	1,538	144,111.00
SWEET GRASS	414	40,323.37
TETON	1,293	116,600.31
TOOLE	1,645	153,170.23
TREASURE	111	11,789.00
VALLEY	3,389	302,118.34
WHEATLAND	198	17,002.65
WIBAUX	162	12,511.80
YELLOWSTONE	45,264	4,314,119.09
INTRASTATE	354,815	32,207,050.41
INTERSTATE	13,275	1,838,812.31
TOTAL	368,090	34,045,862.72

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1980	1979	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims[1]	42,928	33,308	9,620	*28.9*
Continued Claims[1]	441,718	364,749	76,969	*21.1*
Number of Benefit Payments[1]	368,090	307,625	60,465	*19.7*
Amount of Benefits Paid[1]	$34,045,861	$25,873,139	$8,172,722	*31.6*
Average Weekly Benefit Amount[1/2]	$97.06	$87.88	$9.18	*10.4*

MONTHLY

	Sept. 1980	August 1980	Sept. 1979	Change From Year Ago Net	Change From Year Ago Percent
Initial Claims[1]	2,599	2,806	1,798	801	*44.5*
Continued Claims[1]	33,842	40,795	20,534	13,308	*64.8*
Number of Benefit Payments[1]	24,002	31,138	17,311	6,691	*38.7*
Amount of Benefits Paid[1]	$2,115,697	$2,760,529	$1,385,553	$730,144	*52.7*
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt[1/2]	$93.63	$92.64	$83.98	$9.65	*11.5*
Trust Fund Balance	$18,765,702*	$20,611,132*	$11,290,023**	$7,475,679	*66.2*

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".
** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $ 7,084,089.*
*** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $10,484,089.*

The number of initial claims was a little lower in September than August but higher as usual than a year ago. Continued claims count dropped also from August; however, there were over 13,000 more continued claims filed in September 1980 than September 1979. Year-to-date figures showed the rate of growth to be only slightly more than in the August report.

Claims and benefits in September were down from August, but in 1979 for the same two months the drop was much larger as more people found employment than this year. The number of benefit payments in September was 7,136 less than in August and 6,691 more than September last year. Dollar amount of benefits also decreased this month from last month and increased from a year ago.

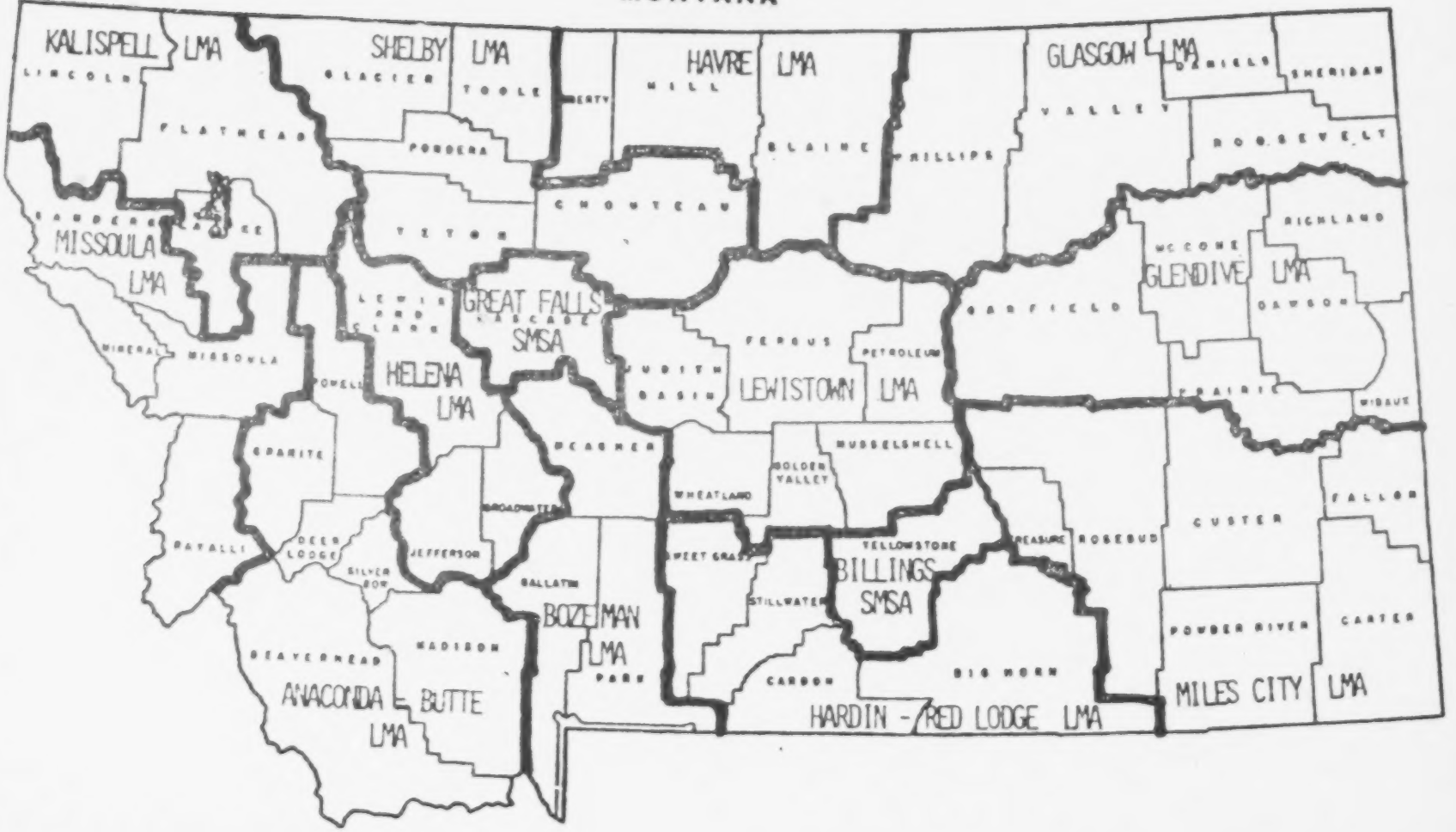
In July, the Average Weekly Benefit Amount was $95.18, slipped to $92.64 in August, and gained slightly in September to $93.63. This was $9.65 over September 1979, however.

Trust Fund Balance was at the low point of the quarter in September, below August by over $1.8 million, but well above the almost $11.3 million last September. All of the cumulative items continue to run above the figures posted for the same nine months in 1979.

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



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The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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